BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1811. [NUMBER 965.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which shall be published in the Bombay Courier, are meant and must be considered as Orders from the Company, or others to whom such Orders are addressed, for the Insertion thereof.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1811.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Government Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the General Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal at the Exchange of 108 Bombay Rupees per [illegible] for any Sum not being less than One Thousand Sicca Rupees and in even hundreds.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
[illegible] Feb. 1811.

[illegible]-ની-જાહીર-ખબર

[illegible] 3પીઆ-શીકાનાં-મુબલગનાં-[illegible] પરમાંણે-કુનાર-3પીઆનાં [illegible] 3પીઆની-કુનડીઓનેલેવા [illegible] એકુ-આપશે-તે-લેવા-2113-212 [illegible]-ની-તીજોરી-ઉઘાડીકે-પંણ-કુનારને [illegible] 3પીઆ-મેરો-નડી-શંતે 1811 તા [illegible] શી-ફેબરવારી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

[illegible]

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

Government Advertisement.

On TUESDAY the 5th of March WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, AT MR. WARDEN'S HOUSE, ADJOINING TO THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The whole of the Articles purchased on account of the late

PERSIAN MISSION,

CONSISTING OF

AN elegant set of Glass and of Queen's Ware, some valuable Plate and Plated Ware, Tables and various other Articles of Furniture, together with an elegant Europe Chariot nearly new; and a very handsome pair of Arab Carriage Horses.

R. T. GOODWIN,
Late Mehmandar.

BOMBAY,
25th February 1811.

In the Matter of the Will of OMABIE *widow of the late* SADASEW GUNBAJEE *late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased.*

PROBATE of the last Will or Testamentary writing of the said deceased being committed by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to BHASKER POOTLAJEE the Executor therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 18th February 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

Recorder's Court.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of Lieutenant Colonel JAMES PATERSON late of the Bombay Establishment deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed of the said Lieutenant Colonel JAMES PATERSON have been granted by the Honorable the Recorder's Court to ALEXANDER GEORGE PATERSON of Bombay Esq. one of the Executors in the said Will named, all Persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the said ALEXANDER GEORGE PATERSON without delay.

HUNGERFORD
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 1st March 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF

Nasserwanjee Monackjee.

THE Bombay Gazette of the 27th ultimo having given circulation to a paper, addressed to WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, ESQ. PESTONJEE BOMANJEE and HORMAJEE BOMANJEE, the Trustees of Nasserwanjee Monackjee, dated Poona 18th February 1811 and signed T Tod Mardon, Surgeon, alluding to the publication, in the Bombay Courier of the 16th instant, of the names of the Creditors of Nasserwanjee Monackjee; and Mr. T. Tod Mardon, whose name was included in the list of those who had assented to the proposals, having declared that he never acceded to, signed, or authorized any person to sign, his name to the proposals for the composition of his claim on Nasserwanjee Monackjee, I am desired by the Trustees to state that, the original proposals contain the signature of Mr. Mardon's Agents affixed, by them, under the authority of a letter from that Gentleman dated Goa 14th August, but, as it appears, without adverting to his subsequent communication to them dated 25th September; this communication was recollected immediately after the proposals had been signed on his behalf; and Mr. Mardon's name, which appeared in the first Advertisement in this paper solely from an oversight, it having been the mutual intention of his Agents and myself to erase it, was omitted in the last Courier prior to the publication of his address to the Trustees.

With respect to the representation made in the Advertisement in the same Gazette, that no just statement of the Debts and Credits of Nasserwanjee Monackjee had been laid before his Creditors, or before the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 15th day of August last to investigate his accounts, it may be sufficient to refer the Creditors at large to the following letter from Mr. Paterson, who in conjunction with Mr. Beck, (then both of the Accountant General's Office) was especially selected by the Creditors at the meeting on the 15th of August, to form two of a Committee for the examination of the accounts.

"TO

"W. T. MONEY, Esq.
"PESTONJEE BOMANJEE
AND
"HORMAJEE BOMANJEE
Trustees of Nasserwanjee Monackjee.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I feel it a duty I owe to the cause of truth to state that I, in company with "Mr. Beck of this place, both Creditors "of Nasserwanjee Monackjee (and who "were applied to on behalf of the Creditors to form two of a Committee, at "the Meeting held on the 15th of August last) attended at the Office of "Mr. Stephenson the Solicitor to the "concern to satisfy ourselves on points "connected with the Bankruptcy of the "Debtor; and, that, on our doing so, Mr. "Stephenson ordered Nasserwanjee Monackjee's Purvoe to produce every "Book, Paper and Account, that we "might require, directed every further "possible aid to be given us in the investigation and was particularly desirous "to afford every facility to the attainment of the object we had in view.

"I beg leave further to add, that a "firm conviction of the truth of the insolvency, and the fairness of the whole "proceedings, have induced both Mr. "BECK and myself to subscribe to the "Proposals.

"Mr. BECK is now absent from the "Presidency, or would, I am convinced, "most readily join in this declaration, "and fully corroborate all I have stated.

I am
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient Servant.
A. G. PATTERSON."

"*BOMBAY,*
"27th February 1811

As a proof of the general satisfaction with the arrangements made, it can only be necessary to state, that out of *Sixteen Lacs of Rupees*, Creditors to the amount of *nearly Fourteen Lacs* have subscribed their assent to the Proposals made for the benefit of the whole, and that new signatures are daily added.

In the full confidence therefore that the remaining Creditors (with the exception of a very few,) will assent to an arrangement which has been accomplished, only, by great sacrifices from those on whom the Creditors have no claim whatever, the Trustees are now paying the stipulated dividend of the Twenty Five per Cent, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. where the same may be received on Mondays and Fridays, in every week, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'Clock.

It may be superfluous to state, that the whole of Nasserwanjee Monackjee's Books and Accounts, have all along been, and now continue, open for the inspection of the Creditors, and also Schedules of his Debts and Effects as attested by him upon Oath.

J. H. STEPHENSON,
Sollicitor for the Trustees.

Bombay, 1st March 1811.

139692

Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, (in purſuance of the reſolution of the Truſtees to expoſe to public Sale, the whole of the property late belonging to Naſſerwanjee Monackjee,) on Monday the 25th day of the preſent month, will be ſold on the Premiſes the following Meſſuages or Tenements and property ſituated within the Town Walls of Bombay, in ſeparate Lots as undermentioned—viz.

1ſt Lot—That Subſtantial and Commodious new built Houſe, in Rampart Row near the Church Gate, with extenſive Outhouſes, a Stable, Coach-houſe, &c.

2d Lot—The building containing four Iron and four Wooden Cotton Screws on Bombay Green, with the whole of the Ground upon which the ſame ſtands, and one Spare Iron Screw, ſubject to the terms entered into with the late Sorabjee Muncherjee whoſe repreſentatives have an Intereſt in one half of the building and Screws which will expire in the year 1817.

3d Lot—Two commodious Warehouſes, No. 19 Marine Street, oppoſite to the Government Houſe.

The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, when the terms and other particulars will be made known.

The ſeveral Premiſes may be viewed from 11 o'Clock till 3 by application to the Truſtees.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
BOMBAY, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
1ſt *March*, 1811. *Truſtees.*

WEDNESDAY, 15th Aug. 1810.

At a Meeting of the Creditors of Naſſerwanjee Manockjee, held at Bombay.

MR. WOODHOUSE propoſes that an Aſſignment of all Naſſerwanjee Manockjee's property be made to Truſtees for the benefit of the Creditors at large ſubject to any Incumbrances upon it; but as the probable amount of the ſurplus will not pay one Anna in the Rupee, Mr. Woodhouſe is authorized to offer that the property ſhould be aſsigned abſolutely to Peſtonjee Bomanjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee and two other Truſtees to be named by the Creditors upon an aggreement on the part of Peſtonjee Bomanjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee to pay twenty per Cent, to the reſpective Creditors upon their reſpective balances and in full of their reſpective demands; and to ſay that the Aſſigned Mortgaged property, after payment of the claims upon it, ſhall be diſpoſed of and the overplas of it's produce diſtributed equally amongſt the Creditors—And in the mean time that Naſſerwanjee Monackjee's perſon ſhall not be moleſted by the parties ſubſcribing their names hitherto, and that the ſaid twenty per Cent, ſhall be paid at the expiration of ſix Months from the date hereof.

Mr. Forbes propoſes to give up the ſum of Rupees Sixty Thouſand part of the Mortgage claim of Forbes and Co. for the good of the Creditors at large (coming in for that ſum upon the ſame terms as the other Creditors) but ſuch ſacrifice is to be made upon condition of the whole of the Creditors agreeing to the above terms.

Mr. Forbes further purpoſes, and it is agreed to on the part of Hormasjee Bomanjee, that Hormasjee Bomanjee for himſelf and Peſtonjee Bomanjee ſhall make up the dividend twenty five per Cent, inſtead of twenty, in conſideration of which the Creditors are, upon being paid that Amount at the expiration of ſix Months, to grant releaſes in full of all demands upon Naſſerwanjee Monackjee and aſſign their reſpective demands to Hormasjee Bomanjee and Peſtonjee Bomanjee for their own uſe and benefit; but this alſo to be ſubject to the concurrence of the Creditors at large.

A Liſt of the Creditors of Naſſerwanjee Monackjee, who have aſſented to the propoſitions.

Major A. Campbell,
Lieut. J. Cooke,
Domingos Gonſalves,
Mary Lofter,
H. Agar, Eſq.
Maj. A. Mclachlan,
Capt. R. Cockburn,
Lieut. S. Prendergaſt,
Capt. C. Schuyler,
Col. L. H. Dickenſon,
Enſign Jas. Fraſer,
Lieut. J. Johnſon,
Capt. P. Gardner,
Serjt. W. Blair,
Capt. R. H. Horton,
Mr. Tatker,
John Leckie Eſq.
Laurence Shaw, Eſq. deceaſed,
Mr. Geo. Felce,
Capt. R Kelly,
Capt. J. Leavock,
Capt. Egan,
Mr. M. Williams,
Lieut. J. Allen,
Capt. E. Lowes,
Lieut. T. Taylor,
Mr. W. Whitaker,
W. Crozier Eſq.
Capt. S. Snook,
Captain Thomas Turner,
L. Aſhburner Eſq.
Capt. C Keys,
Capt. Finneſs,
Capt. D. Camoron,
Mr. Skelton,
Lieut. G. Fraſer,
Serjt. R. Whitham,
Lieut. W. McKenzie,
Lieut. A. B. Campbell,
Serjt. Major M. McKenzie,
Revd. A. Burrowes,
Mrs. Mary Cadon,
Mr. R. T. Hereford,
Mr. A. G. Paterſon,
Mr. R. Beck,
C. Grant Eſq.
Mr. R. Beck,
Serjt. J. Whitehead,
Capt. J. Sterling,
W. Tibb,
Serjt. S. Wills,
Serjt. W. Culphan,
J. Skrine Eſq.
Miſs Crozier,
Mr. A. MacArther,
Capt. C. Barnard,
Mr. Chs. Thomas,
Lourenco de Lemos,
Philip Lourenço de Lemos,
Miguel de Abreo,
Franciſco Xavier de Pinto de Gloria,
Pedro das Chavas,
Antonio Gonſalves,
Antonio de Jeſus,
Franciſco Xavier de Jeſus,
Joſeph Maria Lopes,
Lourenco de Silva,
Domingos Gonſalves,
Franciſco de Cruz,
Ann Mary,
The Eſtate of Antonio Vaz,
Joaquim Luis,
Portugueſe Church of Sion,
Confraria de Saó Franciſco,
Maria Gomes,
Confraria de N. S. Alyna, by Monſr. Gautier,
Confraria de Senhor Santicimo,
Aurolia de Souza,
Mary Gerald,
Fany Daniel, 1378-0-70 & 2294-0-70
ulita Bordeau,
Joze Franciſco Pereira,
Portugueſe Church of Girgon,
Anna de Lima,
Antonia de Souza,
Pereira of Mazagon,
Ritta de Mello, Pedroza & daughter,
DSouza & Co.
Caya Maria Caliana,
Monſr. Gautier,
Monſr. Mercier,
Gopaldaſs Manordaſs,
Javerchund Atmaram,
Munſſaram Jug juon,
Goverdon Jugjuon,
Narendaſs Narotumdaſs,
Ramdaſs Bhugvandaſs,
Megjee Habachund,
Atmaram Rajaram,
Munſſaram Rajaram,
Valubram Atmaram,
Wittaldaſs Kenſſoodaſs,
Bhugvandaſs Lolldaſs,
Bhugwandaſs Sabilchund
Arjunjee Nathjee,
Hury Curſen,
Nanjee Seſſeaſan,
Maanordaſs Dwarkdaſs,
Lathboy Fricumdaſs,
Cudva Hurjuen,
Davidaſs Gopaldaſs,
Caia Mody,
Kemjee Poenjee,
Jooraſurs Dhanacuer,
Kenſſordaſs Ramdaſs,
Prayagjee Deſſoy,
Goolabchund Premchund
Wittal Loldaſs,
Trybhun Getherloll,
Herjee Pemjee,
Sewloll Purmanund,
Purſotum Nathoo,
Tricum Dongadaſs,
Moroba Gunputjee,
Ramchundra Mancojee,
Govind Canoba,
Ragoba Purſotomjee,
Baboo Purob,
Puttoba Antoba
Gopal Mallo,
Dadajee Yadow,
Ragoonathjee Bawajee,
Puttoba Govindjee,
Battia Nadorker,
Waſſodew Guneſs,
Sunder Bhaſcurjee,
Sunker Jogoo Sinoy,
Naron Dadjee,
Beramjee Seramjee,
Muncherjee Jejeebhey,
Framjee Peſtonjee,
Jemſetjee Bunarjee,
Curſetjee Sorabjee,
Sorabjee Monackjee,
Sorabjee Monackjeeſett
Nuſſervanjee Cuvorjee,
Dadabhoy Mervanjee,
Hormujee Cunverjee,
Cunverjee Ruſtomjee,
Fuku Ruſtomjee,
Diniar Herjee,
Jumſetje Nanabhoy,
Cuvorjee Limjee,
Sorabjee Muncherjee,
Bunanjee Nanabhoy,
Bhicajee Merjee,
Cawſjee Nanabhoy,
Ka Kuſſro Dhunjeeboy,
Cavosjee Sorabjee,
Coonverboye Herjee Jevon's Widow,
Ditto Ditto,
Haboyjee,
Methy boye,
Heraboye,
Bachooboye Cuverjee Patell,
Mooſſaje Khemjee,
Saſeff ali Nanabhoy,
Pallan,
Bukerbhoy Shaik Tyal
Piercan Tyabjee,
Meyajee Anneejee,
Hamoboye, Framjee Nanabhoy's Wife,
Bhicoyjee and Merbove, Herjee Jevon's daughters,
Dhackjee Dadajee.

Amount Rs. 12,54,307 3 12

A liſt of perſons who have ſigned the propoſals ſince the firſt publication of this Advertiſement.

Doſſabhoy Converjee,
Weſſoonath R. Dalvie,
Ragoonath Anup,
Caſſeba Ramjee,
Purſhotum Nathoobhoy,
Pallon Dadda,
Ruſtom Edeljee,
Nowrojee Cawasjee,
Goppall Dattajee,
Luxmichund Pungrag,
Pranvalob Vavnidaſs,
Harrevalab Racakdaſs,
Sr. Jogeg Barretto,
Gooraby Widow,
Morbyther Monackd.
Sakea Nager,
Nangee Callain,
Dama Gupoll,
Ocakadeer Dungerny,
Vally Mahd. Ebramjee,
Jamſetjee Byramjee Moody,
Parvalub Turbhoy,
Hormajee Sapoorjee,
Baroo Anfrage,
Merboy Set Aormajee Dady's Wife,
Mary Ratafee,
W. Piner,
Haboyjee Peſtonjee Pockajee's Wife.
Jahanjeer Adaljee,
Caveſajee Bundree,
Luximiboy, Widow of Balcurſina Sewjee,
Nangee Sharkum for Hurjeevan Nathoobhoy of Surat,

Amount Rs. 1,29,124 1 16

Total Amount Rs. 13,83,432 0 28

Bombay 1ſt March, 1211.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This preſent Saturday, the 2d March,
AT NOON
ON THE
APOLLO GREEN,

SUNDRY Europe and Bean Spars, for Maſts, Yards, &c.

Alſo a quantity of Calicut and Pegue Planks, and Sundry Timbers for Houſe Building, conſiſting of Joiſts, Rafters, &c.

The ſale will be made in lots ſuited to the convenience of purchaſers.

CONDITIONS.

Ready money, and the Articles to be cleared immediately.

"WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
JAMES G. RI[illegible],
JOHN FORB[illegible],
WILLIAM F[illegible],
Truſtees for the Effects of Ardaſeer Dad[illegible]

Bombay 27th February 18[illegible]

Advertiſement.

THE remaining effects of a Gentleman quitting the Settlement, advertiſed in laſt Wedneſday's Gazette will continue to be expoſed for ſale, till the whole are diſpoſed of, at the Houſe facing the Rampart near the Church Gate and adjoining to Limjee Bhickajee's new Houſe, conſiſting of Houſehold Furniture, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. Moſt of the articles are in excellent orders. Conditions of ſale; the articles to be paid for previous to delivery.

Bombay, 1ſt *March* 1811.

Advertiſement.

MR. A. G. Paterſon requeſts all thoſe who have claims on him to preſent them for adjuſtment immediately, as he propoſes ſhortly to quit the Settlement.

Bombay, 1ſt *March* 1811.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1811
PRICE, 8 *RUPEES.*

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS of the BOMBAY COURIER inform the public that Copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR, have been ſent for ſale to the following Gentlemen.

Mr. Conductor THOMAS GRIFFITHS, at Poonah.
Mr. Conductor J. HYKOOPS, Surat.
Mr. Conductor JOSEPH ROGERS, Baroda.
Mr. Conductor C. TUCKER Broach.
Mr Conductor J. W. REEL, Goa.
Mr. R. AKERS, Calicut.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th FEBRUARY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Mr. Surgeon S. Meek to proceed to Malabar, on his private concerns, with leave to be abſent until the 1ſt of May next.

Lieutenant Sykes being reported qualified in the Marhatta language, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint him Linguiſt in that language to the 1ſt Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of his examination on the 7th inſtant.

Bombay Caſtle, 26th February 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Aſſiſtant Surgeon Traſh, to the Medical duties of the Piyche, and to direct Mr. Mitchell to aſſume charge of thoſe of the Prince of Wales Cruizer.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Hardy, Deputy Commiſſary of Stores to a Detachment proceeding on ſervice under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel East.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

Letters received from Calicut of the 17th ult. announce the arrival at that place of the Hon'ble Company's cruizer Benares, Captain Pruen, and the recaptured cruizer Aurora.

Theſe ſhips left the Iſle of France on the 3d December laſt.

The Heſper ſloop of war conveying the Hon'ble General Abercromby, was to leave the iſland in about five days after, and to touch at Columbo on her way. The Glorinde with the Minerva and Pulmer under convoy, having on board His [illegible] to leave the Iſle

Major General Stafford.
Mrs. Stafford.
Miſs Eliza Stafford.
Miſs Letitia Stafford.
Captain and Mrs. Brown, for Colombo.
[illegible]
[illegible] Children.
Captain Falconer and Mrs. Mackinnon, of the [illegible] Service.
Meſſrs. Ingram, Norton and Gerrard, Cadets.
Meſſrs. Patterſon and Dickſon, Aſſiſtant Surgeons.

Samuel Davies, Eſq. late Accountant General in Bengal, and Captain Hinde Pelley, had ſtarted as Candidates for the Seat in the Eaſt India Direction, vacant by the death of Sir Francis Baring.

Out of eleven valuable Engliſh horſes, which were ſhipped on the Fort William, five unfortunately died during the paſſage.

The Borneo, Captain Savage, proceeding to the eaſtward, will, we underſtand, proceed to ſea immediately.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2d, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

notre transport avec les approvisionnements neceſſaires pour leurs equipage, et paſſages.

visioned and stored to convey the French Garrison and the Crews of the ships of war to European France the same vessels to be at liberty to proceed to any Port of England, without delay.

ARTICLE 6.

Ces Conditions agrées, Je rendrai la Colonie et tous les dependances, les Magazines &c. &c. les Inventoires de tous objets appartenant, etre conservées á l'Empereur, seront dresſées pourle tout rendre á la paix.

The Colony and its dependanties shall be ceded unconditionally, no power being vested in the parties contracting, to determine its future destination. Inventories shall be taken by Commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the contracting parties of all public Magazines and Stores which shall be given up to the Forces of His Britanic Majesty in their actual state and without deterioration.

ARTICLE 7.

Que les propriétés des habitants telles Qu'ils ſeront, ſeront reſpectés.

All private property shall be respected.

ARTICLE 8.

Que les habitants conſerveront leurs Religion, loix et Coutumes.

The Inhabitants shall preserve their Religion, Laws and Customs.

ARTICLE 9.

Qu'il leur ſera permis, pendant l'eſpace de deux ans, de jouir de la faculté, de quitter la Colonie, avec leurs proprietés pour ſe rendre aux lieux quils voudront.

The Colonist shall have the option during two years to come, to quit the Colony with their respective private property.

ARTICLE 10.

Que les bleſſés quil ſera obligé de laiſſer dans les Hoſpitaux y ſeront traités de la même maniere, que les Sujets de S. M. Britanique.

The Wounded or Sick that it shall be necessary to leave in the Hospitals shall be treated the same as the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. French Surgeons shall be permitted to remain with them, and they shall afterwards be sent to France at the expance of the British Government.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 1.

The public Functionaries of the French Government of the Isle of France shall be permitted to remain in the Colony for a reasonable period to regulate and discharge their Public Accounts with the Colonists.

ARTICLE 2.

The morning of the 3d December Instant, at six o'clock A. M. possession shall be given to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty of the Fort of Dumas and the—Lines of the Town of Port Napoleon down to the Bastion Fanfaron.

ARTICLE 3.

The morning of the 4th December Instant, at six o'clock, the Isle of Tonnelier, Fort Blanc, and the whole of the Batteries of the Harbour of Port Napoleon, and all the Shipping, both Ships of War and Privateers, and Merchant or other Shipping of every description whatsoever, shall be given up to the Naval and Military Forces of His Britannic Majesty; and all Shipping lying in any other Creek, Port, or Harbour of the Island, shall equally be considered as the Property of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 4.

The Troops of his Imperial and Royal Msjesty and the Crews of the Ships of War and Privateers, shall [illegible]re to the Barracks of the Town, where they shall [illegible]tinue until their final embarkation.

ARTICLE 5.

That the subsistence of the French Garrison, both Officers and Men, as well as of Officers and Crews of the Ships of War, so long as they shall remain there, shall be assured and provided for by the British Government; the expences arising therefrom shall be considered as an advance for which the French Government is pledged.

ARTICLE 6.

That in the Surrender of the Port, as stipulated by the third additional Article, all English Prisoners of War of whatever description now in the Island of France, shall be liberated.

ARTICLE 7.

That if any difference shall arise in the interpretation of any part of the foregoing, it shall be interpreted in favor of the French Government.

This done and agreed at the British Head Quarters, at Pamplemousses, at one o'clock A. M. the 3d day of December 1810.

(Signed) VANDERMASSEN,
Genl. of Division.

HENRY WARDE,
Major. General.
JOSIAS ROWLEY.
Commodore.
W. DU PERRE,
Capt. de Vaiſseau.

Approuvé et Ratifié,
Le preſente,
(Signed) Le Capitaine General,
DE CAEN,
CHAS, DE CORTLOGON,
Sec. to the Commiſsion.
TRUE COPY,
(Signed) ——— GREGORY,
Mil. Sec. to the Commander of the Forces.

RETURN of the KILLED, WOUNDED, *and* MISSING, *at the Attack of the* ISLE OF FRANCE, *on the 30th November and 1st and 2d of Decr.* 1810.

CORPS,	KILLED. Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	WOUNDED. Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	MISSING. Native Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	REMARKS.
Artillery,					1	1		1				1	1					
Flank Bat. H. M. 12th Regt.					4	4			2	3		23	28			2	2	3 Rank & File missing, supposed to be killed.
—— 14th ditto,					1	1						2	2					
—— 33d ditto,	1		1		1	3				2		12	13					
—— 56th ditto,					3	3	1					2	2			2	2	
—— 89th ditto,												1	1					
His Majesty's 12th Regiment,		1		1	1	3						5	5			3	3	
—— 14th ditto,																		
—— 22d ditto,												4	4					
—— 59th ditto,					1	1						4	4					
—— 87th Detachment,					2	2												
Royal Marines,												2	2					
Native Flank Battalion,												1	1	1		1		
1st Bengal Volunteers,														1		13	13	
2d —— ditto,																17	17	
Madras ditto,			1		1							3	3			2	2	
Bombay Sepoy Detachment,			1		1							2	2					
Madras Pioneers,												2	2					
His Majesty's 84th Regiment,					9	9			1	1	1	19	22		1	3	3	
TOTAL	1	1	3	1	22	28	1	1	3	5	1	83	94	1	1	42	45	

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, *D. A. G.*

N. B.—One Seaman killed and Five Wounded, not included above.

NAMES *of* OFFICERS, KILLED *and* WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 33d Regiment,
Major - - - O'Keefe, 12th ditto,

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel Keating, 56th ditto,
Major - - - Taynton, Madras Artillery,
Lieutenants - - Aſhe, 12th Regiment,
Keappock, ditto,
Jones, 84th ditto, (slightly.)

TRUE COPIES
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Goa Mrs. Reel, of a son.

On the 24th ultimo the Lady of Lieutenant Col. Smith of a Son.

DEATH.]—On the 25th ultimo the infant Son of Lieutenant Col. Smith.

English Extracts.

BULLION REPORT.

EXCHANGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

EXAMINED.

CHARLES GRANT, ESQ. (A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE)

Can you inform the Committee of the state of exchange between this country and India for some time past?—The East India Company have drawn no bills upon India for many years past, but they are continually drawn upon from India: the rates of exchange of the bills drawn upon from India and China are pretty much fixed, in consequence of particular regulations; those regulations with respect to India have arisen from the conditions upon which money has been borrowed for the public there, optionally payable in England, at certain fixed rates of exchange; those rates of exchange are, for the sicca rupee, generally from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. per sicca rupee, according to the term of payment; from Fort St. George the exchange is upon the pagoda, which is a gold coin from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 6d. according to the term of payment; from Bombay the exchange has been for the Bombay rupee; for a series of years past, at 2s. 6d.; from China the exchange has been usually at 5s. 6d the Spanish dollar.

Are those the present rates?—Yes; the account I have spoken from comprehends a period of ten years, up to the year 1808 9.

Has there been no variation in the exchange for some time past?—Not in bills drawn upon the Company, any further than I have already mentioned.

Can you state whether there has been a variation on the part of drawers and remitters not bound by the regulations you have spoken of?—I have information upon that point from two of the principal houses in London acting as agents for merchants resident in India. I find from one of those houses, that from the year 1800 to 1804, they passed their bills in London at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, at six months sight; but from 1804 to 1809, their bills were pretty uniformly granted at 2s. 7d. at twelve months date; and from the beginning of last year, that is, from the beginning of 1809, they reduced their exchange to 2s. 6d. and in some instances to 2s. 5d. per sicca rupee. Another eminent house has informed me, that from the year 1800 to 1807 inclusive, they were drawn upon from Bengal at six months sight, at 2s. 6d: the sicca rupee; in 1808 they were drawn upon at 2s. 7d. the sicca rupee; and in 1809 at 2s. 6d. all at the same sight.

Can you state the reasons of this variation in the exchange?—I understand that these houses in India draw upon London for greater or less sums, according to the exports of goods from India; and the exports having diminished in the two last years, which produced a diminished demand upon them for bills; they in consequence lowered the exchange: and the reason why one house drew at 2s. 8d. when the other drew at 2s. 7d. I understand to have arisen from the former of those houses having a much larger concern in the way of consigning goods, and drawing bills in consequence.

Can you state the comparative quantity of silver or bullion which has gone to India for some years past?—I am informed by one of the houses already mentioned, that in the years 1803 4 and 5, when there was little produce to remit back to India, the exchange was so low as 1s. 9d. the current rupee, or 2s. the sicca rupee; and according as the private trade increased, it arose to 2s. 6d. when the price of bullion was high: within these few months it has been as low as 2s. 1d. and 2s. 2d.; the present rate is from 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3¼d.; but there are very few inclined to draw under 2s. 4d. From the other house I have the following table of the rates of exchange for bills from London upon Calcutta: 1800, bills at 60 days sight, 1s. 11d. to 2s. the current rupee; 1801 and 2, two shillings to 2s. 1d.; 1803 and 4, 2s.; 1805, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1s. 11d. to 2s.

Can you state the amount of bullion exported from London to India and China for some years past, and also the amount of bullion imported into India from all parts?—I will send the Committee the accounts.

Has the quantity of silver contained in the sicca rupee remained the same during the years you have mentioned, in quantity and fineness?—Yes, in the sicca rupee of which I have spoken; but there has been no variation of the standard of any of our Indian coins of late years.

Can you state the quantity and fineness of the silver in those coins compared with our standards here; and also what the sicca rupees, coined from bullion sent from England costs in English money?—I will lay before the Committee the accounts which state those particulars.

Can you state the relative value of gold and silver in India, whether it has undergone any change within the years you have mentioned?—I believe it has undergone no change within the years I have mentioned; in China the relative value of gold and silver was as late as the year 1730, about 10 to 1; but now it is about 16 to 1. I apprehend the change took place many years ago, from the continual accumulation of silver in China, and probably an increased demand and a diminished supply of gold.

What do you conceive to be the relative quantity of gold and silver in circulation in India and China?—In China, I believe, there are neither gold nor silver coins; but I understand silver to be the great medium of all transactions there. In India silver coin is also the great medium of circulation. I do not understand that gold is a legal tender any where, except upon the coast of Coromandel, in pagodas, and in a very limited way in gold mohurs at the principal British settlements.

Have the relative quantity of the pagoda and the sicca rupee sensibly altered within modern times?—The proportion between the star pagoda and the Arcot rupee is, according to the account I have already referred to, 13,872 of silver to one of gold, but in exchange there are now about three Arcot rupees and an half given for a pagoda; this exchange is generally between the coast of Coromandel and Bengal.

Has the exchange varied much as calculated between the rupee and the pagoda of late years?—Yes it is rather fallen, that is, less has been given for the pagoda than for the Arcot rupees.

Has the intrinsic value of the pagoda varied at all?—No, neither the pagoda nor the rupee.

Can you state the quantity of coin issued from the mints of Calcutta and Madras, in any given period?—I will furnish the Committee with an account of it.

What is the expence of sending silver from hence to India?—Including charges of shipping, interest, insurance, and the expence of coning in the Indian mint, the sicca rupee has cost the Company 2s. 6d. and 887

decimals, of which the charge has amounted to 2941; making about 10 per cent.

What is the price you have paid for dollars, in London for a ſeries of paſt years?—[Mr. Grant delivered in two papers.]

Have you any idea of the quantity of ſilver circulated in India?—I find, by a record of about the year 1750, before we poſſeſſed Bengal, when that country was ſuppoſed to be in a flouriſhing ſtate, that very year, upon the tranſmiſſion of the tribute paid to the Emperor of Delhi, they were left with hardly any circulating medium; and that their circulation, next year, was filled by the bullion which was then annually imported from Europe. In our own time, at that ſeaſon of the year when the collections of the revenue run very low, there is likewiſe generally a ſcarcity of circulating medium. From theſe and other circumſtances, I conclude with reſpect to Bengal, and ſuppoſe the ſame may be concluded with reſpect to other parts of Britiſh India, that the quantity of circulating medium is no more than ſufficient for the neceſſary tranſactions of the year, and ſuppoſe it cannot be eſtimated beyond the annual amount of the public revenue of all kinds paid to the Company, probably leſs.

Can you ſtate to the Committee what is the general ſtate of importations of bullion into China?—The Company have ceaſed of late years to ſend any bullion there; the chief of the importations are from abroad, I take to be through the medium of the Americans, and from the Spaniards at Manilla. The Company have ceaſed to ſend bullion; becauſe they have increaſed their export of goods from this country, and their Preſidencies in India, have increaſed as well as the private traders in India have increaſed their importations into China, which are available by means of bills of exchange for the proviſion of that part of their returning inveſtment which their exports of this country do not purchaſe.

LORD MELVILLE'S TOUR.

On the arrival of Lord Melville in Ayrſhire, the firſt place he viſited was Ardroſſan, where his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, is at ſeabathing quarters with her family, and where his Lordſhip received every mark of polite attention from the Earl of Eglinton, who was then reſiding at his marine villa. The Noble Viſcount, we underſtand, very highly approves of the harbour of Ardreſſan and conſiders it of much conſequence in a national point of view. His Lordſhip was alſo greatly pleaſed with the harbour of Troon, and the iron ſail-way carrying on by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

The Magiſtrates of Ayr ſent to Sundrum to know whether Lord Melville meant to paſs through there, as they wiſhed to ſhew his Lordſhip the reſpect they felt for his character; but his Lordſhip's time was ſo limited, as to prevent his honouring that burgh with his preſence, during his tour. He went by Kilmarnock, where the freedom of the corporation was conferred upon him.

From Kilmarnock, Lord Melville went to Caldwell, the ſeat of Colonel Muir.

We underſtand that on Monday laſt, the freedom of the burgh of Lanark was conferred on the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Melville. Provoſt Vary, in preſenting it to his Lordſhip, ſhortly addreſſed him on the occaſion; and his Lordſhip made a very neat and handſome ſpeech in reply. The bells were rung, and the evening was afterwards ſpent in the moſt agreeable manner.

On Tueſday laſt, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Glaſgow gave an elegant entertainment in the Star Inn, to Lord Viſcount Melville and a party of Gentlemen of that city and neighbourhood; among whom were.

The Lord Advocate; the Lord Succoth; Mr. Honſton, of Clerkington, M. P. for Glaſgow; Mr Campbell, of Blythſwood; the Hon. Colonel Cadogan; Mr. Muir, of Caldwell, &c. &c.

In the courſe of the evening, the Lord Provoſt, after a ſhort appropriate addreſs, preſented Lord Melville with the freedom of the city; which, we underſtand, was cordially received by his Lordſhip.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

SEPTEMBER 11.

HORSE GUARDS, SEPT. 9.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to command, that in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by diviſions of his army over the enemy in the battles of Releia, Vimiera, alſo in the ſeveral inſtances where the cavalry had an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves againſt the enemy in Spain, and in the battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna, the undermentioned officers of the army, preſent on thoſe occaſions, ſhould enjoy the privilege of wearing a medal; and his Majeſty having approved of the medal which has been ſtruck, is pleaſed to command that it ſhould be worn by the General Officers, ſuſpended by a ribbon of the colour of the ſaſh, with a blue edge, round the neck, and by the commanding Officers of corps (not being rank inferior to Lieut. Colonel), and the Chiefs of Military Departments, attached by a ribbon of the ſame colour to the button hole of their uniform.

His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to command, that the medals which would have been conferred upon the Officers who have fallen at or died ſince the above named actions, ſhall, as a token of reſpect for their memories, be depoſited with their reſpective families.

Lieutenant-Generals.—Sir John Moore, K. B. Sir David Baird, Sir John Hope, K. B. Mackenzie Fraſer, Lord Paget, and Viſcount Wellington, K. B.

Major-Generals.—Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B. William Payne, Lord William Bentinck, Hon'ble Edward Paget, Sir Brent Spencer, K. B. Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Rowland Hill, Coote Manningham, William Carr Beresford, Ronald Craufurd Ferguſſon, Henry Warde, James Leith, John Randoll M'Kenzie, and Chriſtopher Tilſon.

Brigadier-Generals.—John Slade, Moore Diſney, William Palmer Acland, Miles Nightingall, Alexander Campbell, Henry Frederick Campbell, Richard Stewart, Hon. Charles Stewart, Erneſt Baron Langworth, Alan Cameron, Bernard Ford Bowes, Henry Fane, Robert Anſtruther, George Anſon, James Catlin Craufurd, and Edward Howarth (artillery)

Colonels.—Sigeſmund Baron Low, King's German Legion; Robert Chenery, 1ſt foot guards; 3d battalion; William Anſon, 1ſt foot guards, 1ſt battalion; John Stratford Saunders, 61ſt foot; Andrew Hay, 1ſt battalion royals; James Kemmis, 40th foot; Robert Burne, 36th foot; Rufane Shaw Donking; Hon. Edward Stopford, 3d foot guards; George Townſend Walker, 50th foo; Samuel Hawker, 14th light dragoens; and George Murray, 3d foot guards (Quarter-Maſter-General.

Lieutenant-Colonels. — Keorge Duncan Drummond, 24th foot; Richard Hulſe, Coldſtream guards; George Leigh, 10th light dragoons; William Guard, 45th foot; James Wynch, 4th foot; Oliver Thomas Jones, 18th light dragoons; Denis Pack, 71ſt foot; Sir Granby Thomas Calcraft, 3d dragoon guards; Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerſet, 4th dragoons; Robert Reſs, 20th foot; Alexander Napier, 92d foot; Joſeph Fuller, Coldſtream guards; Ralph Darling, 51ſt foot; Sir Windham W. Dalling, 3d foot guards; James Stirling, 42d foot; John Harding, commanding royal artillery; Samuel Venables Hinde, 32d foot; Colquhoun Grant, 15th light dragoons; James Lyon, 97th foot; Sir William Myers, 7th foot; Thomas Sidney Beckwith, 95th foot; Charles D. Taylor, 20th dragoons; Hon'ble George A. F. Lake, 29th foot; Frederick de Arenſchild, 1ſt light dragoons, King's German Legion; Philip Cameron, 79th foot; Alexander Gordon, 83d foot; Richard Huſſey Vivian, 7th light dragoons; Charles Donnellan, 1ſt battalion, 48th foot; Charles P. Belſon, 1ſt battalion, 28th foot; James Muter, 3d foot; John Stewart, 9th foot; Henry Torrens, 89th foot; Daniel White, 29th foot; John Brauns, 2d line battalion King's German Legion; Henry Seymour, 23d light dragoons; George Ridout Bingham, 53d foot; Hon. Charles Greville, 38th foot; William Maxwell, 1ſt battalion, 26th foot; Charles Fane, 59th foot; James Bathurſt, 60th foot; Hoylet Framingham, commanding royal artillery; John B. Mackenzie, 5th foot; Robert Barclay, 52d foot; William Henry Bunbury, 3d foot, commanding 1ſt battalion of detachments; William Rebe, commanding royal artillery; George James Brure Tucker, Deputy-Adjutant-General; John Cameron, 9th foot; Jaſper Nicholls, 2d battalion, 14th foot; George Henry Duckworth, 2d battalion, 48th foot; John Roſs, 52d foot, 2d battalion; William Edgell Wyatt, 2d battalion 23d foot; William Iremonger, 2d foot; Archibald Drummond, 3d foot; Edward Copſon, 5th foot, 2d battalion detachments; Henry Craufurd, 1ſt battalion 9th foot; Edward Hull, 2d battalion 43d foot; William Douglas, 91ſt foot; Chicheſter Macdonnell, 82d foot; and Richard Fletcher, commanding royal engineers.

By his Majeſty's command,
DAVID DUNDAS, Commander in Chief.
H. TORRENS, Lieut. Col. and Mil. Sec.

FOURTH LOTTERY,

FOR

THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1811.

No. 3947 a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

11	76	207	214	257	308	351	503	520
527	541	565	582	615	628	810	818	844
869	904	988	995					
1013	1096	1147	1163	1166	1168	1176	1230	1246
1299	1362	1391	1438	1456	1643	1727	1909	
2097	2268	2337	2388	2458	2477	2692	2805	2837
2737	2743	2787	2820	2921	2947	2967		
3036	3161	3215	3304	3365	3369	3398	3556	3895
3659	3770	3864	3870	3871	3904	3926	3930	3982
4215	4242	4243	4368	4416	4447	4517	4537	4639
4681	4685	4722	4763	4807	4855	4934	4965	
5088	5102	5104	5115	5271	5810	5823	5857	5361
5365	5414	5508	5515	5601	5605	5614	5688	5700
5881	5899	5979	5986					

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

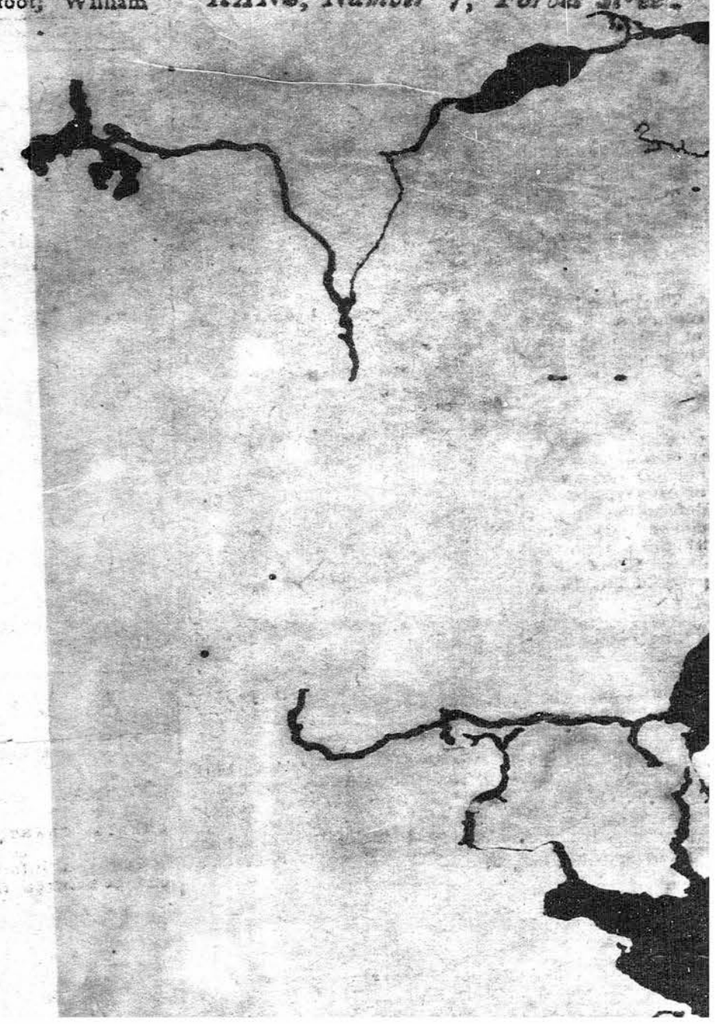
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1811.

No. 2775 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 5538 and 5876 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 5771 a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prize of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

73	119	130	201	215	272	336	341	359
368	385	400	530	630	712	769	848	852
952	956	958	962					
1019	1164	1226	1330	1380	1410	1514	1574	1602
1611	1719	1751	1862	1915	1936	1944	1993	1995
2025	2083	2084	2159	2220	2274	2329	2379	2404
2407	2441	2476	2485	2581	2670	2692	2761	2979
3002	3129	3135	3151	3198	3340	3357	3399	3467
3573	3612	3741	3950					
4020	4106	4143	4185	4191	4225	4315	4336	4056
4414	4430	4492	4502	4510	4569	4581	4586	4391
4678	4744	4759	4795	4825	4889	4957		
5026	5085	5140	5147	5169	5177	5370	5385	5418
5557	5560	5677	5692	5780	5807	5902	5924	5927
5953								

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.



Major Campbell and Lieutenant Mackenzie, proceed paſſengers on the Borneo.

The Betſey ſails in a few days, for the ſame deſtination.

Paſſenger, Captain Fordyce.

The ſhip Rahimſhaw, Captain Harris, entered the river on Monday laſt, from Penang the 6th of laſt month.

Paſſenger, Mr. Bacon.

This arrival does not afford any particular intelligence. Penang Gazettes to the 4th ult. have reached us, their contents are in general unimportant.

MADRAS.

FEBRUARY 16th.

On Thurſday laſt arrived His Majeſty's Sloop Daſher, Captain Feſting, from Calcutta, the 4th current.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruiſer, with the official diſpatches of the taking of the Mauritius, was going into the River at the time of the Daſher's quitting.

Captain Weatherall Aid-de-Camp to Major General Weatherall, arrived on the Daſher.

His Majeſty's Armed Store Ship Chicheſter arrived about the ſame time from Bombay—left the 3d current.

Packets are now open at the General Poſt Office for the reception of Letters to Europe by the homeward bound fleet, which are expected to leave this Port early in the enſuing month.

His Majeſty's Ship Barbadoes is expected to leave this Port for England, in the courſe of two or three days.

Calcutta Intelligence.

FEBRUARY, 6.

A Deputation from the Merchants of Calcutta, compoſed of the following Gentlemen, viz. Alexander Colvin, John Palmer, J. D. Alexander, J. H. Fergusſon. Robert Downie. James Mactaggart, Joſeph Barretto, John Robertſon, James Scott, William Hollings, and Johannes Sarkies, Eſqaires, waited on the Governor General on Saturday laſt, and preſented an Addreſs to his Lordſhip, on the ſucceſs of the Britiſh Arms in the conqueſt of the Mauritius. The Addreſs, of which the following is a copy, was read by Mr. Colvin.

"*To the Right Honorable* LORD MINTO, *Governor General, &c. &c. Fort William.*

"MY LORD,

"It is with the livelieſt feelings of ſatisfaction, we now moſt reſpectfully addreſs your Lordſhip, to offer our ſincere congratulations on the capture of the only remaining French Colony in the Eaſt, which has for ſo many years paſt been the ſource of devaſtation to the commerce of India, to a magnitude almoſt exceeding belief.

"The acceſſion of this moſt important place to the Britiſh dominions, with ſo ſmall a loſs, moſt ſtrongly evinces the vigour and wiſdom of the meaſures adopted by your Lordſhip, to ſecure the object with the leaſt poſſible effuſion of blood.

"Contemplating, as we do, the acquiſition of the French Islands, as of the very firſt importance to the commercial intereſts of India, and to the political influence of our native country, as they form the maritime key of the Eaſt, and being deſirous that their conqueſt ſhould be perpetuated, as having been atchieved under your Lordſhip's auſpices, we, with that view, take the liberty to requeſt that your Lordſhip will do us the honor of ſitting for a Portrait, to be placed in the Council Chamber, as a memorial of our gratitude on the happy occaſion.

"We further beg to be honoured with your Lordſhip's company, on the evening of the 14th of February, at an entertainment, which we are ſolicitous to give to your Lordſhip at Moore's Rooms in celebration of this important and moſt beneficial event.

"In concluſion, we beg that your Lordſhip will accept the offer of our moſt cordial wiſhes, that your Lordſhip may long enjoy the highly merited approbation of your King and country, with the bleſſings of health and happineſs in all your private relations of life.

"We remain moſt reſpectfully,

"MY LORD,

"Your Lordſhips moſt obedient

"and humble Servants,

[*Signed by the principal Marchants and Agents of Calcutta.*]

"Calcutta, Jan. 31, 1811."

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to make the following reply.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am extremely gratified by this mark of your regard. I flatter myſelf, you will believe, that the hope of rendering what appeared to myſelf a benefit of conſiderable importance to the public, has been the ſole motive which induced me to undertake the meaſure, of which you are pleaſed to take ſuch honorable notice. I am at the ſame time by no means aſhamed to avow, that I am not inſenſible to the good opinion and approbation of the public, more eſpecially of that highly reſpectable part of the community, which you repreſent. On this indeed I ſet the greater value, as it bears the teſtimony of an enlightened body of men, that the event which has lately happened, may be expected to have a ſalutary influence on the Trade and Navigation of this Port and City, as well, I hope, as of India at large.

"I accept very gratefully the entertainment you are ſo good as to offer me. With regard to your requeſt for my portrait to be placed in the Council Chamber, I think myſelf much honored by it, and ſhall feel a pride, as well as pleaſure, in obeying your commands.

"I cannot take leave, without begging you to accept my acknowledgements, for the handſome and gratifying manner, in which you have performed this very flattering commiſſion."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

"BENARES, JAN. 24.

"Affairs remains in *ſtatu quo*—The City is full of inhabitants; but, except grain for the daily conſumption of the people, all trade is completely at a ſtand:—nothing is bought, nothing ſold. It has rained pretty hard all this morning:—the mobs of ragged philoſophers who have taken up poſitions around Benares, abſolutely. *ſub divo*, 'ſoluti omni fœnore,' and you may add, *omni labore*—do not reliſh this weather—it damps their zeal very viſibly:—even the Fackeers with all their filth, ſuperior fervor, and aſhes, are half inclined to abandon their ſacred topes! Theſe poor ragged wretches, and their beggarly devotees, are ſadly played upon by a few rich diſcontented fellows, who have wiſdom enough however, to prefer their ſtone reſidence to all the luxury of theſe rural, tentleſs encampments! In their ſilly oppoſition to the Houſe Tax, they certainly evince more ingratitude than wiſdom.—Whilſt their forefathers were at the mercy of every deſpot, and could hardly conſider either their lives or property as their own;—the preſent race forget that, under the moſt liberal Government, Aſia ever ſaw, they enjoy every comfort and bleſſing, with certain protection and ſecurity."

FEBRUARY 8th.

Pulwan Sing, the proprietor of the fortunate ticket 1170, drawn a prize of a lac of rupees, terminated this life on Sunday laſt, in conſequence of a fall from a horſe, which he purchaſed a few days before, out of the proceeds of the lottery.

An Engliſh paper of the 12th of September notified the death of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. M. P. and one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

"BENARES, JANUARY 29.

Oudit Narain, Rajah of Benares, a man remarkable for his firm and ſteady attachment to the Britiſh Government, has, we underſtand, exerted his influence in the preſent inſtance; and thouſands of poor wretches who had abandoned their houſes in conſequence of the new Tax, have returned to the City. All the topes are evacuated—the ſhops are again open and every thing is perfectly quiet. They have, it is reported, thrown themſelves on the mercy and juſtice of Government;—entreating moſt earneſtly that the condition of the poorer claſſes may be taken into gracious conſideration. Had they adopted this regular and reſpectful mode at the outſet, it would have done the holy City more honor—but that is not the faſhion of the Eaſt. However, as a reſpectful appeal to the generoſity of a Britiſh Government was never yet made in vain, there is reaſon to believe that every thing will be finally adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

"It is perhaps fortunate for the cauſe of humanity, that the friendly offices of the Rajah have ſo effectually recalled theſe deluded people to a ſenſe of duty. We ſincerely trust Government may never be driven to the laſt neceſſity of upholding the dignity of empire by force of arms.

"The reſpectable claſſes, men of rank and conſideration, appear peculiarly gratified at the moderation and forbearance evinced by Government throughout this mortifying agitation. They are fully ſenſible how ſoon we might have put down the ſpirit of diſcontent—but the ſtrong are merciful, and they are pleaſed to find tranquility ſubſtantially reſtored by means ſo temperate and conciliating.

"We are informed that Mr. Bird, the City Magiſtrate, has ſignified officially to Major General M'Donald, Commanding the Diſtrict, that there is, now, no occaſion whatever for the preſence of his Majeſty's 67th Regiment, However, the General, wiſhes to pauſe a little, to ſee how matters go on: but it is generally ſuppoſed the Regiment will very ſhortly return to Ghazipore.

"The grand feſtival commenced with the new moon: the greateſt regularity and good underſtanding prevail among the various caſts: and except the unceaſing din of the tomtom, all is 'vox et preterea nihil,'—ſuch is the character of Aſiatic feſtivity. I could not help admiring the Obſervatory of Benares—it reflects great honor on the aſtronomical acumen of the Inventors—the preciſe time all the year round is moſt accurately determined. The Wiſe men of the Eaſt,' (if in theſe degenerate days any remnant of that caſt exiſts) are really to be found no where except in Benares.—But, wiſdom is more particularly confined to the highly painted noſes of the arch aſtrologers who inhabit this ancient City Their lunar obſervations are rather ſingular this month—an unuſual flaſh of glory, anſwering to latitude 52. N. of our Orb, has been accurately deſcried: this augurs well for England! A luſtrous corruſcation, along the eaſtern horn, correſponding with latitude 23. N. indicating worldly proſperity, greatly arreſted the attention of all the aſtronomical ſages:—it glared like the Aurora Borealis. But as the above latitude can deſign Calcutta only, the quidnuncs ſeem at a ſtand. Some augur the downfall of the Mauritius—others confine the glory of the thing to the———————how organizing—whilſt others preſage, ad libitum, whatever comes uppermoſt.

"The City is one general ſcene of feaſting and rejoicing; the poor (who have really and literally faſted more than forty days, under hedges and ditches) are making up for loſt time; and the conſumption of rice and ghee is beyond calculation. The religious houſes being exempted from the Tax, we underſtand, the Benares people, founding themſelves in that clauſe, claimed a general exemption, on the plea that Benares was a religious city, in toto.

"The 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, marched in laſt Sunday from Lucknow—they are a ſtout body of men, well dreſſed, not leſs than 800 ſtrong. They relieve the 9th Native Infantry, who proceed in a few days for Berhampore."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE RECEIVEDBY THE NAUTILUS, CRUIZER, FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Captain Walker, commander of the H. C.'s cruizer, Nautilus, arrived in town on Monday forenoon, with deſpatches from the Iſle of France, for the ſupreme government.

The Nautilus left Port Louis on the 15th of December, and having run ſhort of water, touched at Ganjam and ſailed thence on the 31ſt, and entered Balaſore roads on Sunday laſt.

The undermentioned officers have arrived from the Mauritius, by this opportunity viz.

Captain Stewart, of H. M.'s 22d regiment Captain Fountaine, Bengal N. I. and Lieut. the Hon. Wm. Elliott, royal navy.

On the 5th December, H. M's. ſhip Menelaus, Captain Parker, ſailed from Port Louis direct for England, with the official account of the ſurrender of the Iſland. The duplicate deſpatches were conveyed a few days after, by Captain Montague, whoſe ſervices are ſtated to have been very particularly noticed by the Commander in Chief.

The following arrangements are ſaid to have been made in the diſtribution of the forces. The Cape diviſion, conſiſting of the 72d and 87th regiments, about 1700 ſtrong, the Bengal artillery, and two Bengal volunteer battalions, were to compoſe the garriſon of Port Louis.

The 12th, 72d and 85th regiments, to do duty at Port Bourbon.

The 14th regiment was preparing to embark for Madras, and the 65th and 84th for Bombay.

The following naval and military promotions had taken place, viz:—

Captain Graham, late of the Hecate, to the Africaine frigate.

Lord Neville, poſted, and appointed to the Boadicea.

The Hon. Lieut. Rodney, and Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Africaine, made poſt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

General Warde, to Command at Port Louis.

Captain Hewett, Military Secretary to the Governor.

Captain Carrol, of the 56th, Aid-de-Camp to ditto,

Major Lambourne, Madras eſtabliſhment, Town Major.

Lieutenant Darby, Fort Adjutant.

The Iphigenia, Captain Caulfield, was to conduct the captured French frigates to England, and was to ſail in all December.

The whole of the Indiamen were preparing to leave the Mauritius, for Bengal.

By the fortunate diſcovery of above half a million ſterling, in dollars, found on board one of the French frigates, added to the proceeds of 50 ſail of merchant-men, of various ſizes, and other property, it is calculated that a captain of the army will ſhare between 800 and 1000 pounds ſterling.

The deſertion of ſo many Britiſh troops, and their ſubſequent entrance into the French ſervice, is chiefly attributed to the influence of one of General De Caen's officers, an Iriſh man by birth, many years his Aid-de-Camp, and of the name of Barry.

This renegade is ſaid to have effected his eſcape previous to De Caen's ſurrender; but ſuch meaſures had been taken to prevent his flight from the Iſland, that his ſpeedy apprehenſion was confidently expected.

A few days previous to the departure of the Nautilus, a French corvette, was captured off Port Louis, by one of our frigates.

The corvette is ſaid to have ſailed from Old France, about the end of July; but no intelligence of a public nature appears to have been obtained. By intercepted letters found in the corvette, it appears, that the celebrated Monſieur Surcouffe had left Europe for the Iſle of France, in command of the Daſher, frigate, and that another heavy frigate was preparing to ſail for the ſame deſtination.

Two Britiſh frigates had in conſequence put to ſea from the Mauritius, in hopes of falling in with the enemy; in which event, we may reaſonably hope they will give a ſatisfactory account of him.

Prize Agents at the Iſle of France.

For the Bombay diviſion, ——— Irwin.
For the Madras ditto, ——— ———
For the Bengal ditto, Lieut. Playfair.
For the Navy, Mr. Decotligan, Sec. to Admiral Bertie.

PARTICULARS OF THE REDUCTION OF TERNATE.

We have been favoured by an intelligent correſpondent at Penang, with the only authentic narrative, which has hitherto reached this Presidency, of the operations of the ſmall force lately employed to the eaſtward, in the reduction of the Dutch ſettlement of Ternate. The circumſtances were collected from an Officer, who had eſcaped from the wreck of the Mandarin. That veſſel, it is already known, was a Dutch prize ſhip, which had been taken up at Amboyna, for the purpoſe of conveying to India, the news of the conqueſt. Lieutenant Jeffries, late of the Dover, had been appointed to the command of the Mandarin, and charged with Captain Tucker's deſpatches to his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief. In paſſing through the Straits of Malacca, the Mandarin unfortunately grounded near Tree Iſland; and, the weather proving boiſterous during the night, ſhe bilged and ſunk. A part only of the crew were ſaved, having with much difficulty made their way to the land, on a raft which they had prepared. Lieutenant Jeffries himſelf was found clinging to the bowſprit of the veſſel in a ſituation of the moſt imminent peril, by the boats of His Majeſty's Frigate Chiffonne, which happened fortunately at that moment to paſs through the Straits, with her convoy from China, He was received on board, and conveyed by the Chiffonne to Penang.

The following are the particulars of the reduction of Ternate, as related by our correſpondent.

"On the 20th of Auguſt, H. M. Ship "Dover, ſailed from Amboyna, to attempt "the reduction of the Iſland of Ternate, having on board 100 troops, under the command of Captain Forbes of the Madras "European Regiment. "On the 23th ſhe "arrived in ſight of the Iſland; and, at mid-"night, the troops, ſeamen and marines, "amounting in all to 170 men, were put into "the boats, and left the ſhip. She was then "diſtant about 12 or 14 miles from the land, "it being found impracticable to approach "nearer, owing to light winds blowing off "the ſhore. It was hoped, they would ſur-"prize and carry Fort Kyumerat,—a ſmall "fortreſs, which commands the South Eaſt "entrance of the Harbour; but, the boats "being extremely deep, and the tide flow-"ing in a contrary direction, the morning "dawned, while they were yet two miles "diſtant from the ſhore. About 7 A. M. "the troops debarked, without the range of "the enemys line of fire, and took poſſeſſion "of a height, which was ſuppoſed to com-"mand the Fort. A ſixpounder was next "landed, and, with infinite labour, dragged "up the hill, the road being extremely rug-"ged, and in many places nearly perpendicular. "It was found, however, to be of no uſe. The "Dover then ſtood in with the ſea breeze, "under a flag of truce, and ſummoned the "garriſon to ſurrender. This propoſal being "rejected with contempt, an Officer was ſent "on ſhore to communicate with the troops, "and 100 men were immediately ſelected "from the force, for a ſtorming party. They "marched at 8 P. M. They preſently found, "that the only road through the jungle, had "been rendered impaſſable, by large trees "which were cut down on each ſide, and "thrown across with that view. The ar-"dour of the men, however, ſurmounted at "length every obſtacle. On coming near the "Fort, they were encountered by a detach-"ment of 40 men, with two field-pieces, "which immediately opened their fire. The "troops preſſed on, however, and the enemy "retreated before them, until they came cloſe "to the ditch. The ſcaling ſadders were then "inſtantly applied, under a heavy fire of "grape and muſquetry from the ramparts; "and, in about ten minutes, the Fort was "completely in our poſſeſſion.

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" In the execution of this daring enter-
" prize, we have to regret the loſs of only
" three men killed, and one Officer and 18
" men wounded.

" At day light, the Dover engaged Cota-
" Bara, (a battery of 5 eighteen-pounders,)
" at piſtol-ſhot diſtance. This battery ſhe
" ſoon ſilenced ; and was proceeding to ano-
" ther fort, when ſhe found it neceſſary to re-
" turn to Cota Bara again, the enemy having
" opened his fire anew on ſeeing her change her
" ſtation. She silenced the battery a ſecond
" time ; while the troops on ſhore entered
" it, and took poſſeſſion of the guns. The
" Dover then took up an advantageous poſi-
" tion for the attack of two other batteries,
" one of 9 and the other of 5 guns. She ſi-
" lenced them alſo, and then commenced an
" attack on the town and Fort Orange.

" In about half an hour afterwards, an
" Officer was ſent out with a flag of truce, to
" ſay that they had ſurrendered, and hoped
" they would be allowed honorable terms.
" It was agreed, that private property ſhould
" be reſpected, that the garriſon ſhould march
" out with the honors of war, and that the
" Officers ſhould be permitted to go to Java
" on parole. On the 31ſt, the Britiſh colours
" were diſplayed on Fort Orange, under a
" royal ſalute from the Dover and the diffe-
" rent batteries of the place. The Dover
" had only three men wounded."

" S. P.—The iſland is not considered very
" valuable, but is ſaid to be in a good ſtate
" of defence. The ſtores and other public
" property, found by the captors, are report-
" ed to amount to about 1 6,000 dollars."

FORT WILLIAM.

FEBRUARY, 7 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE

Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

The Official Report of the Operations of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Military Forces, which terminated in the entire reduction of the Iſle of France and its Dependancies, and the ſurrender of the whole of the Enemy's Naval Force and Shipping at that Station, having now been received, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to direct, that it be publiſhed for general information.

The Governor General in Council congratulates the Britiſh community of India on the atchievement of this important Conqueſt, which by extinguiſhing the power ſo long poſſeſſed and ſo ſucceſsfully exerciſed by the Enemy of maintaining a predatory warfare in the Indian Seas, has given ſecurity to navigation and commerce, and augmented the ſources of external ſtrength and internal proſperity in this quarter of the Britiſh dominions, while it has added a territory not leſs valuable in a political, than in a commercial point of view, to the Colonial Poſſeſſions of the Crown.

The Governor General in Council avails himſelf of this opportunity of publickly expreſsing his high and grateful ſenſe of that ſpirit of animated zeal for the intereſt and glory of his Country, which induced His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable John Abercromby to accept the command of the troops deſtined to undertake the conqueſt of the Iſle of France. His Lordſhip in Council aſcribes in a material degree, the ſucceſs of that enterprize, to the indefatigable exertions and profeſſional judgement of that able and diſtinguiſhed Officer, manifeſted equally in procuring the moſt accurate information relative to the local circumſtances and defences of the Iſland and its Capital ; and in his ſkilful and judicious arrangements for the previous diſpoſition of the troops and the ſubſequent operations in the Field ; and His Lordſhip in Council fulfills with the higheſt ſatisfaction the duty of expreſsing his public thanks and acknowledgements to Lieutenant General Abercromby for the important ſervice which he has rendered on this occaſion, to the intereſts of the Britiſh Nation and of the Hon'ble the Eaſt India Company.

The Governor General in Council alſo conſiders his public acknowledgements to be eminently due to Major General Warde, the ſecond in command, for his zealous exertions and his perſonal courage and activity, in conducting the advance of the troops, and animating them by his example.

His Lordſhip in Council juſtly appreciates he diſtinguiſhed merits of the ſeveral Officers, whoſe individual exertions have obtained the honor of Lieut. General Abercromby's particular applauſe, while he contemplates alſo with ſentiments of the higheſt approbation, the ardent zeal and bravery diſplayed by the whole of the Officers and men engaged in the attack, and their exemplary patience under the ſevere fatigues and privations which attended their advance to the Capital of the Iſland. To the impoſing energy, indefatigable exertion, and rapid movement of the troops, muſt be aſcribed their unreſiſted progreſs through a country peculiarly favorable to the meaſures of defence, and proportionably diſadvantageous to the operations of an invading Army.

The Governor General in Council's ſatisfaction at the ſucceſs which has crowned the efforts of His Majeſty's and the Hon'ble Company's Arms in this ſhort, but brilliant Campaign, is enhanced by the reflection that the loſs which has attended it, is greatly inferior to that which the difficulties of the enterprize and the means of defence afforded reaſon to apprehend. This additional advantage muſt be principally attributed to the judicious arrangements of the Commander of the Forces, and to the promptitude and energy with which they were carried into effect, by, the brave Officers and Men under his command. By the united effects of ability in the plan of attack and activity in the execution of it, the enemy was happily prevented from forming thoſe diſpoſitions which would have rendered the conteſt more ſanguinary, and have added to the number of thoſe who have fallen, honored and lamented in the ſervice of their Country. Among theſe, the Governor General in Council obſerves, with deep regret, the names of thoſe valuable and diſtinguiſhed Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majeſty's 33d, and Major O'Keeſe, of His Majeſty's 12th Regiment of Foot. Their merits are well known to His Lordſhip in Council. Each has cloſed a life of honor and utility in the hour of victory, to which they led the way, and their loſs will long be felt, both as a public and private misfortune.

Although it belongs to a higher authority to beſtow the tribute of merited applauſe on the Naval branch of the Armament which has atchieved this important conqueſt, yet the Governor General in Council cannot conſider himſelf to be precluded by the reſtrictions of official form, from the privilege of publicly expreſsing his obligations to His Excellency Vice Admiral Bertie, for the alacrity and zeal with which His Excellency ſeconded the views and arrangements of this Government, directed to the reduction of the Iſle of France, and afforded the advantage of his perſonal exertions in the maritime operations of the enterprize, and of teſtifying the high ſenſe which this Government entertains of the value and importance of His Excellency's co-operation, and of the eſſential ſervices rendered on this occaſion, by the ſeveral meritorious and diſtinguiſhed Naval Officers, whoſe exertions with thoſe of the Seamen and Marines landed from the Squadron, have juſtly claimed the acknowledgements of the Commander of the Military Forces. The indiſpenſible aid of the Navy, both in the meaſures and arrangements preparatory to the execution of the enterprize, and in the diſpoſitions immediately connected with the attack, has been afforded with all the promptitude, zeal, and profeſſional ability, that uniformly characterize the conduct of Britiſh Seamen on every occaſion of active ſervice, and have elevated the Naval power of the Britiſh Nation to its preſent height of glory and renown.

The Governor General in Council cannot advert to this ſubject without calling to mind with ſentiments of juſt admiration, the many and important ſervices rendered by that diſtinguiſhed Officer, Commodore Rowley, during the long period of time that he held the Command of the Squadron, employed in the Blockade of the French Iſlands, but eſpecially in the Operations which attended the reduction of the Iſle of Bourbon, and in theſe moſt able and judicious exertions by which he retrieved the loſſes ſuſtained in the gallant attack of the Enemy's Frigates in Grand Port in the month of Auguſt laſt.

The connection which the eminent ſervices of Commodore Rowley have with the late ſucceſsful Expeditions, appears to the Governor General in Council to warrant this publick declaration of his ſentiments of acknowledgement and applauſe.

The Governor General in Council further diſcharges a ſatisfactory obligation of his publick duty by expreſsing his acknowledgements for the zealous and eſſential co-operation afforded by his Excellency Vice Admiral Drury in ſupplying proviſions for the conſumption of the Troops, in providing for the embarkation of a conſiderable body of them on board of His Majeſty's ſhips, and in devoting ſo large a proportion of the Squadron under his Command, to the ſervice of the Expidition.

The Governor General in Council alſo entertains a high ſenſe of the ſolicitude manifeſted by his Excellency to promote the objects of the enterprize, by proceeding to the French Islands with a view to afford the advantages of his Excellency's perſonal co-operations until,

By Order of the Right Honorable.
The Governor General in Council,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

To the Right Honorable, &c. &c. &c.
GILBERT LORD MINTO,
Governor General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to inform your Lordſhips in my diſpatch of the 21ſt ultimo, that although the diviſions from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope had not arrived at the rendezvous, it had been determined that the Fleet ſhould proceed to ſea on the following, morning, as from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, and the threatening appearance of the weather, the ſhips could no longer be conſidered ſecure in their anchorage at Rodriguez ; and I did myſelf the honor to ſtate to your Lordſhip the meaſures which it was my intention to purſue, even if we ſhould ſtill be diſappointed in not being joined by ſo large a part of the armament.

Early on the morning of the 22d, Vice-Admiral Bertie received a communication from Captain Broughton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Illuſtrious, announcing his arrival off the Island, with the convoy from Bengal. The Fleet weighed at day-light, as had been originally arranged, and in the courſe of that day a junction having been formed with this diviſion, the Fleet bore up for the Iſle of France.

The greateſt obſtacles oppoſed to an attack on this Island, with a conſiderable Force, have invariably been conſidered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing from the Reefs which ſurround every part of the Coaſt, and the ſuppoſed impoſſibility of being enabled to find anchorage for the Fleet of Tranſports.

Theſe difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of Commodore Rowley, aſſiſted by Lieut. Street, of the Staunch gun brig ; Lieut. Clackiſton, of the Madras engineers, and the maſters of H. M. ſhips Africane and Boadicia.

Every part of the Leeward ſide of the Iſland was minutely examined and ſounded, and it was diſcovered that a Fleet might anchor in the narrow paſſage formed by the ſmall Iſland of the Gunners Coin, and the main land, and that in this ſpot there were openings through the Reefs, which would admit ſeveral Boats to enter abreaſt.

Theſe obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumſtances would not allow of the Diſembarkation being effected at a ſhorter diſtance from Port Louis.

Owing to light and baffling winds, the Fleet did not arrive in ſight of the Iſlands until the 28th, and it was the forenoon of the following day, before any of the ſhips came to an anchor.

Every arangement for the diſembarkation having been previouſly made, the 1ſt diviſion, conſiſting of the Reſerve, the Grenedier company of His Majeſty's 59th Regiment, with two 6 Pounders and two Howitzers, under the command of General Warde, effected a landing in the Bay of Mapon, without the ſmalleſt oppoſition.—The enemy having retired from Fort Malartic, ſituated at the head of Grand Bay, and the neareſt point to it which they occupied.

As ſoon as a ſufficient part of the European force had been formed, it became neceſſary to move forward, as the firſt five miles of the road lay thro' a very thick wood, which made it an object of the utmoſt importance not to give the enemy time to occupy it.

Lieutenant-colonel Smith having been left with his Brigade to cover the landing places, with orders to follow next morning, the column marched about 4 o'clock and ſucceeded in gaining the more open country ; without any efforts having been made by the enemy to retard our progreſs, a few ſhots only having been fired by a ſmall Picquet, by which lieutenant colonel Keating, lieutenant Aſh, of His Majeſty's 12th Regiment, and a few men of the advance Guard were wounded.

Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day light, with the intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis ; but the Troops having become extremely exhauſted, not only from the exertions which they had already [illegible], but from having been almoſt totally deprived [illegible] water, of which this part of the country is deſtitute, I was compelled to take up a poſition at the Mouſin a Poudre, about five miles ſhort of the town.

Early the next morning, Lieutenant Colonel McLeod with his Brigade, was detached to ſeize the batteries at Tombeau and Tortue Bays, and open a communication with the fleet, as it had been previouſly arranged, That we were to draw our ſupplies from theſe two points.

The main body of the army ſoon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the enemy, who with ſeveral field pieces had taken a ſtrong poſition very favorable for attempting to make an impreſſion on the head of the column, as it ſhewed itſelf on arriving at the end of a narrow Road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank Battalion which formed the advanced Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the 33d regiment, and under the general direction of General Warde, formed with as much regularity, as the bad and broken ground would admit of, charged the enemy with the greateſt ſpirit, and compelled him to retire with the loſs of his Guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was obtained by the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, a moſt excellent and valuable officer ; as well as major O'Keefe, of the 12th regiment, whom I have alſo every reaſon ſincerly to regret.

In the courſe of the forenoon, the army occupied a poſition in front of the enemy's lines, juſt beyond the range of cannon ſhot On the following morning, while I was occupied in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the Southern ſide of the Town, and placing myſelf in a ſituation to make a general attack, general De Caen propoſed to capitulate, many of the articles appeared to vice admiral Bertie and myſelf to be perfectly inadmiſſible ; but the French Governor having in the courſe of the ſame day acceded to our Terms, a Capitulation for the ſurrender of this colony and its dependancies was finally concluded.

Your Lordſhip will perceive that the capitulation is in ſtrict conformity with the ſpirit of your inſtructions, with the ſingle exception that the Garriſon is not to be made Priſoners of War.

Although the determined courage and high ſtate of diſcipline of the army which your Lordſhip has done me the honor to place under my command, could leave not the ſmalleſt doubt in my mind in reſpect to the iſſue of an attack upon the town, I was nevertheleſs prevailed upon to acquieſce in this indulgence being granted to the enemy, from the deſire of ſparing the lives of many brave officers and ſoldiers, and out of regard to the intereſts of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, who have long laboured under the moſt degrading miſery and oppreſſion, added to the late period of the ſeaſon, when every hour became valuable. I conſidered theſe to be motives of much more national importance, than any injury that would ariſe from a ſmall body of troops at ſo remote a diſtance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own country free from any engagement. In every other particular, we have gained all, which could have been acquired [illegible] Town had been carried by aſſault.

During the courſe of this ſhort ſervice, the country has not afforded an opportunity to the army for diſplaying the ardent zeal, and [illegible] with which every individual is animated ; nevertheleſs my duty to repreſent to your Lordſhip in the ſtrongeſt terms, the merits of every Corps under my Command. The Officers and men, (Europeans as well as Natives) have cheerfully and patiently ſubmitted to the greateſt privations and fatigues. During the advance of the army, the Troops were unable to find ſpace of twenty-four hours to procure a ſufficient ſupply of water, but this trying circumſtance did not produce a ſingle murmur or the ſmalleſt mark of diſcontent or diſappointment.

I feel myſelf particularly indebted to Lieutenant Colonels Picton, Gibbs, Kelſo, Keating, McLeod, and Smith, who commanded the different Brigades, as well as to Major Taynton, the ſenior Officer of Artillery, of whoſe ſervices I was deprived by a wound which he received on the day the army occupied a poſition before this Town.

Although I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the zeal of the heads of departments, I feel it a particular duty incumbent upon me to expreſs in the moſt pointed manner, the obligations which I owe to Dr. Harris the Superintending Surgeon, and to the medical Staff in general for their unremitting attention in the diſcharge of the important duty repoſed in them.

I have received every aſſiſtance from Lieutenant Gregory, my Military Secretary and the whole of my perſonal Staff.

To Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, and who accompanied me from India, I am indebted for the moſt able, and aſſiduous exertions. Since his arrival in theſe Iſlands, he was indefatigable in procuring the neceſſary information in reſpect to the defence of this Colony, and through his means, I was put in poſſeſſion of an accurate Plan of the Town, ſome time previous to the diſembarkation of the army, and I hope your Lordſhip will permit me to recommend to your Lordſhip's protection, this valuable and experienced Officer.

It is not in my power to do juſtice to the merits of Major General Warde, I have on every occaſion received from him, the moſt cordial co-operation and aſſiſtance, and during the ſhort operations of the Army, he was conſtantly at the head of the column, directing the advance guard, and animating the Soldeirs by his perſonal example.

The moſt perfect harmony have ſubſiſted between the Navy and Army, and I have received every aſſiſtance from Vice Admiral Berſie, and the Squadron under his command.

The arrangements connected with the diſembarkation, were conducted in the moſt able and judicious manner by Captain Beavor, of His Majeſty's frigate Niſus, and during the ſubſequent operations of the Army, I am indebted to him for his unremitting attention, and aſſiduous exertions in landing the neceſſary Stores and Proviſions.

To Captain Briggs, of His Majeſty's ſhip Clorinde, and Captain Lye, of the Doris, who were employed under the orders of Captain Beavor, my moſt greatful acknowledgements are due, for the ſervice they performed, as well as to the Officers and Seamen under their command.

A body of Seamen were landed from the Fleet under the command of Captain Montague, the exertions which were uſed to bring forward the Guns through a moſt difficult country, were ſuch as to attract the admiration of the whole Army, and fully entitle Capt. Montague, Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Africaine, and every Officer and Sailor, to the higheſt encomiums I can paſs on their conduct.

The Battalion of Marines under the command of Captain Lirondel, ſupported the reputation of his diſtinguiſhed Corps.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant McMurdo, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, who will afford your Lordſhip any further information you may require reſpecting the operations of the Army.

I have the honor to remain,
MY LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
very humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Major General.

PORT LOUIS, December 7, 1810.

We the underſigned Major General Henry Warde, and Commodore Joſias Rowley, nominated on the Part of His Britannic Majeſty, by Vice Admiral Albemarle Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels employed at the Cape of Good Hope and the Seas adjacent ; and Lieutenant General Honorable John Abercromby, Commander of His Britannic Majeſty's Forces, on the one part ; and Martin Vandermaſſen, General of diviſion, member of the Legion of Honor and Commandant of the Troops of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty the Emperor of France at the Iſle of France and Mr. Victor Dupérre, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, nominated on the part of Charles de Caen, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, General of diviſion, Captain General of the French Settlements of the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the other part, being ſeverally and reſpectively armed with full powers to ſettle a Treaty for the Capitulation and ſurrender of the Iſle of France and all its dependencies, to the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, do agree as follows.

ARTICLE I.

Que les troupes tant de terre que de Mer, Officiers, ſous Officiers, et Soldats, ne ſeront point priſonniers de guerre.

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majeſty the Emperor of France, forming the Garriſon of the Iſland of France: the Officers and non Commiſsioned Officers, the Officers, of the Imperial and Royal Marine, and the Crews of the Ships of War, ſhall not be conſidered as Priſoners of War, neither the Civil Authorities.

ARTICLE 2.

Qu'ils emporteront [illegible] leurs effets et Bagages [illegible]

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majeſty ſhall retain their Arms and Colours without Ammunition, and all their perſonal Effects and Baggage to the extents of that which upon honor ſhall be declared private property.

ARTICLE 3.

Qu'ils ſeront tranſportes, ainſique leurs familles dans un des Ports de l'Empire Francaiſe.

The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majeſty, and the crews of the Ships of the Imperial and Royal Marine, ſhall be ſent with their families to a Port in European France.

ARTICLE 4

Que pour ce tranſport, Je conſerverai les quatres frigates de S. M. l'Empereur, La Manche, La Bellone, L'Aſtrée et La Minerve, ainſique les Corvettes, Le Victor et L'Entreprenant avec leurs Officiers et equipages, armement, et munitions, en approviſionnement.

Altogether inadmiſſible, the crews of the ſhips of war of the Imperial & Royal Marine are provided for by the preceding Article.

Ceux ſera joint à ces Bâtimens, ſix bâtimens de tranſports, que Je choiſirai [illegible] ſera employés à

Proper veſſels ſhall be forthwith equipped as Cartels at the expence of the Britiſh Government, pro-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY [illegible]ed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

[illegible]TISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

☞ Subſcribers abou[illegible]tions, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.